



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY
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FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 26, 1877.

The ineffectiveness of trucking as a means of assuaging radical animosity to the South and of removing radical opposition to peace, which is all the South wants to regain her prosperity, was so apparent in the case of Postmaster General Key that we are surprised President Hayes should have resorted to it. In their late caucus, at Secretary Sherman's house, a rather curious place to hold it, by the way, the radicals were open in the expression of a desire to have Mr. Key removed from the Cabinet. With that example staring him in the face, the President, actuated by the same spirit that induced Mr. Key to call the people of his section his erring brothers—to soothe the implacable hatred of the radicals for the South—so alters his civil service reform order as to give office holders ten days' leave of absence to go home and vote, and remove the prohibition against their taking an active part in politics, but, instead of such action producing its desired effect, the New York Times and the Washington Republican, the organs of the "last ditch" radicals, in alluding to a recent federal appointment in Georgia, in which the home rule policy was adopted, threaten him with the application of the tenure of office act, as follows:

"If the public service of the country exists mainly for the purpose of furnishing places to consolidate this element of the party or that element of the opposition, then the principle which has been adopted in these cases is a perfectly proper one. But, that being admitted, the Senators must of course have what they call their own again, the attempt at civil service reform must be set down as a flat failure, and President Hayes and his Cabinet must return with the best grace they can to the beaten paths followed by their predecessors."

The radicals are the avowed enemies of prosperity that will tend to bring peace and prosperity to the South, and, of course, of every man who may be in favor of such a policy; and the sooner Mr. Hayes finds that out the better it will be for him. Overtures to them are entirely unavailing, because their hatred cannot be appeased, as the success of that policy means political death to them.

A news item in the Gazette, a day or two ago, stated that a gentleman in Baltimore, who had been accused of an indecent assault upon a young woman in that city, had been tried and acquitted. He was acquitted upon positive proof of his innocence afforded by the girl's physician and priest. The charge was clearly the result of an attempt at blackmail. A guiltless man, of high social standing, with a wife and children, is published throughout the country as a villain, arrested, examined by magistrates, prevented from going to jail only by being able to procure large bail, and tried by courts, simply because he refuses to be blackmailed, and his accuser is suffered to go free and attempt the same game with other victims, probably to be more successful. Now, in most fights between the sexes we take the part of the women, because, as a general thing, they are imposed upon, but in such cases as the one alluded to they have an unfair advantage, and, as is now apparent, can only be prevented from using it by the severity and certainty of the penalty. Many men would pay heavily to avoid the notoriety that cowards attach to Mr. Schley, and the one way to protect them is to make those capable of such a crime as his accuser are guilty of, stand in dread of his punishment.

At the conclusion of the late ridiculous fiasco with Sitting Bull, the British authorities informed that chief that if he attempted to cross the line with hostile intent he would have them as well as the Americans for enemies; and yet the U. S. government says the result of the commission is satisfactory, because it makes the British government responsible for Sitting Bull's actions. Having wronged and goaded the Indians to desperation, and been defeated by them in battle, and disdainfully spurned in council, it professes satisfaction upon the untenable ground that a friendly nation has been made responsible for their actions, and that, after that nation has manifested its friendliness in every possible way, and warned the Indians of the consequences of hostile acts. The government may be the best and the most easily satisfied the world ever saw, but its course on the Indian question proves that even yet it is not perfect.

Thousands of colored voters in Baltimore cast their ballots for the conservative ticket last Wednesday, and this example will be followed to a large extent in this city next Tuesday week. After the experience of eleven years they have at length discovered that the promises of radicalism, in all its protean shapes, the so-called workingmen's party included, cannot be relied upon, and that their true friends are the democrats, whom they have been opposing, and who, but for that opposition, would have been the better enabled to put their friendship into practical effect. It is but natural that those among whom they were born and bred should be kindly disposed toward them, and the path they invariably take when in trouble is the best evidence that nature is as true in their case as in all others.

Among the bills introduced in the U. S. Senate, yesterday, was one prohibiting gambling or the playing at cards or other games for money or other valuable stake, or the frequenting of gambling resorts by officers and soldiers of the United States army, and providing that any officer or soldier found guilty by a court martial of violating the article shall be dismissed from the service. The question that naturally arises in one's mind upon reading this bill is whether larger is a "valuable stake."

The committee on joint rules of the City Council propose altering the existing rules so that elections by that body shall hereafter be by the viva voce system, and not by ballot, as heretofore. The proposition is a good one and should be adopted. The ballot system has been the bane of not only this State but of the country, and the sooner it is abolished the better, and every step toward its abolition, such as the one proposed, should be assisted to the extent of all legitimate means.

The radical organ of Baltimore says the late democratic victory in that city was obtained through fraud, and reiterates the statement, notwithstanding the fact that hundreds of the better class of republicans, nearly all the "reformers," and large numbers of the colored men of the city declare that they voted the democratic ticket. The only wonder about the result of the election is that so many men allowed themselves to be duped by the bloody shirt radicals and the demagogues who led the workingmen's movement.

The dread of communism induced all the good citizens of Baltimore, irrespective of party or race, to support the democratic ticket in the late election in that city; and among the immense majority who voted that ticket none were more rejoiced at the result than the true workmen of Baltimore—those who by industry and economy had acquired something upon which taxes have to be paid, and who wanted that something saved for their own and their children's use.

Dr. Charles W. Chancellor, who was elected to the second branch of the City Council of Baltimore, last Wednesday, is spoken of in connection with the presidency of that body. The Doctor is the author of the late startling report upon the condition of the jails and almshouses in Maryland. He was formerly a resident of this city, where he has many friends, who are glad to see that the Baltimoreans are recognizing his merits and ability.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE GAZETTE.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.

Neither House of Congress is in session today, and it is, accordingly, very dull in the Capitol.

Many members, and others from this city, have gone over to Baltimore to attend the races.

Nothing has transpired to warrant an assertion in reference to the construction of the House committee. Mr. Randall is as dumb on the subject as an oyster.

Gen. Hunt and Mr. Tucker, of Va., are absent from the city, the latter having gone to Lexington to be present at the marriage of his son to one of Virginia's fair daughters.

Judge Keith, Thomas N. Latham, and several other Virginians of distinction are in the city.

Butler Burke, of Augusta county, has been appointed, at the instance of Judge John T. Harris, to a position in the House folding room.

David Carter, esp. assistant clerk of the Virginia House of Delegates, has been here for a few days on a visit to Judge Nowlin of the House postoffice.

Pinn, the colored conservative from Prince William county, has a position in the Capitol.

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections met at 10 this morning, received supplementary statements from Mr. Spofford and Keokuk, ordered them to be filed and then took a recess until the parties interested could read the supplementary papers.

Upon resuming, the order of the proof was discussed.

Mr. Keokuk urged that the evidence taken before the House Committee last session should be considered as evidence in this case.

Mr. Spofford was willing that the House should consider the evidence before the Morrison committee of the House of Representatives should be admitted also.

Pending the consideration of the methods of proof, the committee went into secret session.

News of the Day.

Six inches of snow fell yesterday at Fort Coulage, Canada.

Gen. Forrest is still in a critical condition. He has been reduced by chronic diarrhea until he scarcely weighs a hundred pounds.

There were nine cases of yellow fever at Ferdinand, Fla., yesterday, all colored. No deaths are reported. Weather warm.

Diamonds valued at five thousand dollars were lately stolen from boarders at the Palmer House, Chicago. The detectives have succeeded in capturing the thief and recovering the valuables. He was aided by a woman, who has escaped.

The winners of the 1st and 2d races at Pimlico, yesterday, were announced in last evening's Gazette. The 3d race was won by Bowie's Ore Koob, the fourth by McDaniel's Glen Dudley, and the fifth, a steeple chase, by Nolan's Death-head.

The large show window at W. M. Shuster's dry goods store, on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, was broken, Wednesday night, and three pieces of costly silk carried off. There was a dog in the store, and two watchmen, one outside and the other inside the building, but the thief managed to elude both of them.

Lagdon W. Moore, alias Charley Adams, and his wife Rebecca, two of the alleged Cambridgeport, Mass., bank robbers, were brought to the Supreme Court in New York to day on habeas corpus writs. The wife was discharged, there being no evidence against her, and the hearing of the male prisoner's case was adjourned.

The sheriff of Fulton county, Georgia, arrested at Wilmington, Del., yesterday, upon a requisition of the Governor of that State, Mr. J. H. Jackson, of the well known Jackson & Sharp works, charging him with obtaining money from thousands of dollars from a legislative committee of Georgia in 1873 by false pretenses and by making false affidavits.

The big Geo. L. Gilchrist, before reported as abandoned, has been towed into the South-west pass of the Mississippi river. The bark America, loaded with grain, from Quebec, was in collision with the steamship Gaucha shortly after leaving port, and had to be beached. Of eleven persons on board the schooner Orlan, recently wrecked at St. Pierre, only seven were saved.

During the performance of Mazappa at the Opera House, in Washington, last night, in the scene where the wild horse of Tartary ascends the mountain with Fanny Buckingham, the actress, as Mazappa, strapped on his back, the platform gave way, the horse falling a considerable distance. Miss Buckingham escaped injury, though the legs of the horse were cut and extensively scratched. The accident caused considerable excitement, but was allayed upon the announcement that no serious damage occurred.

It is stated that short walking dresses are now the mode in Paris, and as American women are the slaves of the fashions set in that fine city it would be well that they be not too long in finding out the facts about the short dresses. Let us congratulate the "fair" that between the practice of dragging their dresses through the mud and this other extreme of carrying the long skirt in the hand, Paris has at last hit the true average by introducing dresses that will neither sweep the pavements nor impede the wearers when walking.

Virginia News.

William Quirk was drowned at Richmond yesterday.

Mr. Samuel Merryman, a prominent citizen of Frederick county, died last Saturday.

In Richmond, yesterday, W. B. Jones was fined \$20 and costs for failing to register a drink.

Mrs. Hayes, who will accompany the President on his visit to Richmond, is related to the Webbs of that city.

Thomas Padgett fell from the railroad bridge at Lynchburg into the river, and was drowned, a night or two ago.

W. A. Reese has received the conservative nomination for the House of Delegates from Greenville county.

The State Central Conservative Committee will print no tickets for the approaching election. The candidates are expected to do that for themselves.

The question as to whether the Governor, the Mayor of Richmond, or the President of the State Agricultural Society shall introduce President Hayes has not yet been settled.

Col. W. D. Coleman, late Secretary of the Board of Public Works, who was sentenced to four years imprisonment in the penitentiary, has served out his term, receiving the usual three days per month deduction for good conduct, and was released to day.

Mr. W. P. Gordon, ex member of the House of Delegates from Louisa county, and until recently an independent candidate for reelection, in withdrawing from the contest, says the only regret he experiences is that no outspoken voice from the county of Louisa will be heard in the House of Delegates against the delusive heresy of the repeal of adjustment, or in opposition to the compulsory of efficient and constitutional tax upon the consumption of ardent spirits, falsely denounced as class legislation.

The Episcopal Triennial Convention.

At yesterday's session of the Episcopal General Convention, in Boston, messages were received from the House of Bishops, concurring in the amendment of the lower house in relation to the amendment of canon 13, title 2, on marriage and divorce; non-concurring in the message relating to the rubric amendment to the book of common prayer; concurring in the message from the House of Deputies relative to the organization of a board of missions and to the appointment of the Bishops of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Minnesota and Albany on the same; notifying the adoption of a resolution that it be the duty of the clergy and laity of the Church to take an active part in the public schools and the Church schools be recommended, in addition to the same, whenever practicable; notifying the adoption of a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to consider further the subject of legislation relative to the organization of the proposed order of deaconesses, and report to the next General Convention; concurring in message 77 from the lower house, and the appointment of Bishops of Connecticut and Pennsylvania on a joint committee to certify to changes in the canons as made by the Convention; concurring in the prayer book; and for the appointment of a joint committee on ecclesiastical relations and religious reform.

The Convention then resolved itself into a Board of Missions to hear the report of the joint committee to nominate a Board of Man agents, which was adopted.

The Committee on Canons presented reports as follows: Asking to be relieved from the further consideration of the subject of the examination of candidates for deacon only, and that the subject be referred to the joint standing committee on the admission of ministers from other Christian bodies into the ministry of the Church. The committee was relieved and the subject was referred.

That the committee of conference on the proposed amendment to canon 8 be also relieved from the further consideration of the subject, which shall be referred to the standing committee on the admissions to the ministry. Passed.

The joint committee of conference on the rubric relating to shortened services, in which the upper house did not concur, presented a joint report from the respective committees that it was impossible at this late stage of the Convention to obtain joint action on the part of the two houses.

A message was received from the upper house for the appointment of a joint committee to consider the work of the clergy and laity relative to public schools, and said committee was appointed.

Other messages were received from the House of Bishops, one appointing the members of the joint committee to consider a shortened form of service by rubric or otherwise. The House of Deputies concurred.

Message 93 notified the lower house of concurrence in the action of the latter in relation to the question of Christian education.

A motion that the Convention recess from its action for non-concurrence in reference to the rubric for shortened services created some discussion, and was finally lost by a vote of non-concurrence by yeas.

clerical deputations, dioceses represented, 42—yeas 27, nays 8, divided 7; lay deputations, dioceses represented 25—yeas 13, nays 12, divided 3. The subjects of synods of dioceses and suffragan Bishops were referred to a joint committee.

Several messages were received from the House of Bishops announcing their concurrence in messages from the Deputies.

The Convention then adjourned without day.

Pimlico Races.

PIMLICO, Md., Oct. 26.—The first race, handicap purse, for all horses run during the meeting, 1 mile, purse, \$300 for first horse, and \$50 for second; Lady Saliers, Clamato, Ore Koob, Waco, Kenny, King Bolt, Idahoe, Midge and Yorkshire Lass started; Lady Saliers first, Kenny second, King Bolt third, Time, 2:12.

Second race, Breckenridge stakes, for three year olds; \$300 subscription; \$100 forfeit; winner of Dixie stakes, 5 lbs. extra, club to add \$1,000, of which \$500 goes to second race; third horse to save his stake 2 miles; Major Barker, St. James, Wash Booth, Surquellana, Oriole and Vera Cruz started; Vera Cruz won, St. James second, Wash Booth third, Time, 2:40.

Third race, compensation purse; mile heats purse \$400 for first horse; \$50 for second; winners of one race, horses that have not run during the meeting five pounds extra; winners of two races during the meeting seven pounds; horses beat once during the meeting allowed three pounds; twice allowed five pounds. Mary Gallagher, Lady Saliers, Bargo, Bertram, Midge and W. S. Higgins started. First heat—Bertram 1, Mary 2, Lady Saliers 3. Time, 1:45.

ACCIDENT AT A RACE COURSE.—At the races at the Jackson, Tennessee, fair yesterday, the horses made the first and second heats as follows:—Matagorda first, Norwood second, Sallie Franklin third, Ida Lane fourth. In the third heat these positions remained unchanged until near the distance pole, when, unfortunately, two young ladies attempted to cross the track in the face of the approaching horses.

Annie Seacroft, who had the lead, struck Miss Annie Matlock, knocking her about twenty feet, and falling himself to the ground, throwing his rider, Johnnie Johnson, who received serious injuries thereby. Norwood, who was second, became entangled in the melee, and threw his rider, young Madison, who sustained severe injuries about the head, concussion of the brain and fracture of the skull probably resulting therefrom. Sallie Franklin and Ida Lane, who had been third and fourth throughout, now shot past and went ahead, distancing Matagorda and Norwood.

Foreign News.

Gen. Grant and party visited the Elisee, at Paris, yesterday afternoon. They were received by Marshal and Madame MacMahon, the latter acting as interpreter. The interview was entirely informal and cordial. President MacMahon extended and Gen. Grant accepted an invitation to dine next Thursday.

M. Gambetta, in a late speech, indignantly denounced the Government's electoral tactics, declaring that but for fraud and robbery four hundred republicans would have been returned. He made a bitter attack on the Empire and Bonapartism, but spoke in a very conciliatory tone of other parties, and predicted an eventual alliance between them and the republicans when present passions had time to cool. He said:—"This rapprochement may commence in this very place. I most disinterestedly desire it." M. Gambetta declared that the republicans desired order and progress. They had no subversive aims. He was not an enemy of those who governed France. He was an enemy of no one. He exhorted his hearers to have confidence in the majority, which would know how to make the authority of France prevail without exceeding the bounds of legality. The Duc de Cazs, speaking at Nice, made an appeal for conciliation among political parties.

At a meeting of the London masters last night, Mr. Brounburst, a trade union leader, said the American masses who recently landed had been induced to come to England upon false representations that the strike had terminated. They had now discovered the real state of affairs, and 52 of the 58 imported Americans had voluntarily joined the strike. Two of the Americans addressed the meeting, promising to support the strike.

Several dispatches from Rome assert that the General of the Jesuits, by the Pope's order, had expelled from the Society Father Cordi, editor of the Civitta Cattolica, and both as a sacred orator and writer heretofore regarded as one of the brightest ornaments of the Jesuit Order and the Roman Church. Father Cordi's offence was maintaining that temporal power is not necessary to the well being of the Church. It is said he intends to publish a full account of his differences with the Vatican, dating from 1871.

Two severe shocks of earthquakes were felt at Lisbon at 6:45 o'clock yesterday morning. No damage is reported.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Bank of New Caledonia has failed. It had a note circulation of 1,500,000 francs. The European debts of the bank amount to 2,000,000 francs.

Turkey, having secured the release of 250,000 pounds of the Egyptian annual tribute heretofore pledged to pay to the interest on certain of the Turkish loans, is about to open negotiations here for a new loan of 5,000,000 pounds, the interest on which is to be secured by a pledge of the before-mentioned annual tribute.

A dispatch from Madrid to the Standard says:—"In consequence of the Spanish success in Cuba it is believed in Ministerial circles that General Martinez Campos will return to Spain in February."

Ex Queen Isabella will go to Paris in November, returning here early in 1878.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Figaro announces that at a Cabinet council yesterday a draught of a message from President MacMahon, to be delivered at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies, was approved. It is very firm in tone.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 26.—The Chinese authorities have officially taken possession of the railway between Woosung and Shanghai, and stopped all traffic thereon.

The Eastern War.

A Russian official dispatch, dated Tulechinsk, before Plevna, October 25, says:—Yesterday, after a desperate engagement of ten hours' duration, General Gourko's detachment, co-operating with a portion of the Imperial Guard, captured a strong Turkish position between Gurezi, Dabuk and Telihe. General Gourko then stationed himself on the Scharaf, strengthening his position with new fortifications. This engagement also resulted in the capture of Achmet Easi Pasha, together with his Chief of Staff, many other Turkish officers, about three thousand foot soldiers and an entire regiment of cavalry. Four cannons and a quantity of rifles and ammunition were also captured. Our loss is unknown; but must have been considerable.

Suleiman Pasha telegraphs under date of October 25, as follows:—"To day twelve Russian battalions with cavalry and artillery attacked the works of Rustchuk. The Turks made a heroic and valiant resistance, but were forced to retreat to their entrenchments at Pyrgos, with a loss of 450 killed and wounded. Four Russian divisions attacked the Turkish line of the Lom from Jovanichik, near Kasovo on the right, to Solenik on the left. They were repulsed with a loss of 800 killed and some prisoners. The Turkish loss was 131 killed and sixty wounded."

In regard to General Gourko's victory Chet Pasha's official dispatch from Orhanie claims that the attack on Telihe was repulsed, but admits that the Russian cavalry has posted itself at Dabuk, and destroyed the telegraph line.

A telegram from Goray Stulim announces that Prince Sergius, of Lubetzk, and a detachment of the Emperor's Russian, was killed in a recent reconnaissance of the Czernivitz.

The Russian losses at the Czernivitz are officially stated to be 60,000 men.

A Bulgarian correspondent says, after making a tour of inspection of the Czernivitz position, he is convinced that a winter campaign is impossible with the existing transport system. Already the supply of fodder sometimes fails for days.

Kars has been bombarded and yesterday a part of the city was on fire. The place is provisioned for four months.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The defeat of the Turks and the establishment of a strong Russian force west of Plevna looks like the beginning of a serious attempt to shut Ghazi Osman in his line and submit Plevna to a regular siege. General Gourko's movement seems to have been part of a concerted plan. A portion of the infantry of the Imperial Guard crossed the Vid between Nikopolis and Plevna, passing around Osman's left. General Gourko's cavalry crossed the upper Vid west of Lovats, swept the Orhanie road, got in communication with the force coming from the north and made a combined attack on the Turks who were commanded by Iliaz Pasha, the same who took the first conveyance to Plevna. Simultaneously with this attack a heavy cannonade was opened along the entire line on the east of Plevna and demonstrations were made to give the impression of an impending assault to prevent Ghazi Osman sending succor to Iliaz Pasha, who is reported to have been captured with a large part of his command. The impression prevails that since the recent rains the Russians will make a desperate effort to effect the reduction of Plevna and defeat Suleiman Pasha's army before retirement into Rumanian becomes necessary. Russia would thus stand in the better position should diplomacy intervene during the cessation of operations.

THE CANAL.—The Cumberland Allegation of yesterday says:—"The shipments by canal were light yesterday, only 14 boats leaving, with 1,557 tonnage. The detention at the tunnel was removed on Monday night, and boats commenced arriving yesterday in considerable numbers. We may expect full shipments to-day, as boats were arriving last night."

The canal boat C. R. Anderson was sunk near Hagerstown, Pa., yesterday, and sank near Hagerstown, Pa., yesterday, and sank near Hagerstown, Pa., yesterday.

Tuesday and arrived here yesterday. Her damages were slight, and she returned up the canal this morning.

Belgium Tremens.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

FAIRFAX, Va., Oct. 25.—A more terrible disease than delirium tremens, that well known penalty of intemperance, can not be named, yet it has frequently its comical side. Dr. Miller, professor of surgery in the University of Edinburgh, and physician in ordinary to the Queen, mentions the following curious case which came under his notice: A gentleman of middle age and active business habits had for years been intemperate, and more than one attack of delirium tremens had imperilled his life. When the doctor saw him he was scarcely clad, hopping ineffectually from chair to chair in order to avoid myriads of snakes that were crawling on the carpet. Then the vision changed upon him and he rushed about violently to escape from men following him with sharp knives. Suddenly he leaped upon the bed, arranged his limbs quietly and calmly read out an announcement of his sudden and unexpected decease from the page of an imaginary newspaper, concluding with, "Friends will please to accept this intimation." So he lay for some minutes affording breathing time to his attendants; but all of a sudden he rose, ran into the sitting room and began to write with a trembling hand hastily at the table. He said that he had suddenly forgotten to add a codicil to his will and was about to find that it was not too late to supply the omission. Having written a tolerably coherent statement to the effect that he had died on such a date, he quietly returned to his room, and on no sooner had he cast his eyes on the empty bed than he broke forth in a most violent tirade against the attendants for having stolen his body. "Where is it? Where is it? I left it lying there when I went into the parlor and when my back was turned some scoundrel took it away. Bring it back instantly." By and by, however, he lay quiet once more and despite of all the help that the attendants could give, the obituary notice in the imaginary paper became a sad reality. A. V.

MR. MATTHEWS' HOTEL BILL.—Mr. Stanley Matthews says he does not know who paid his bill that he went to Wormley for it and was told that Governor McCormick had left express orders that it was not to be presented to Matthews; that after he had reached home Wormley sent him a bill of \$253, stating that it was the amount of the bill for the time between the date of the final decision of the electoral commission and the date of Matthews' departure after the inauguration, and for which time Mr. Chandler had declined to pay. He immediately sent Mr. Wormley a check for the amount, and a few days later Governor McCormick returned him the identical check inclosed in a letter, stating that it was all through a mistake and misunderstanding that the bill was not sent to him.

Governor McCormick bears out Mr. Matthews' explanation, and says, further, that Mr. Matthews did come to Washington by invitation; that (McCormick) took him there as he had done previously for Mr. Evans and Mr. Stoughton, and that he authorized Wormley to entertain them all liberally, giving them carriages, wines and whatever other extras they wanted.

Mr. Matthews' bill was about nine hundred dollars. Mr. Evans' rising eleven hundred, and Mr. Stoughton's about the same. Mr. Chandler was already greatly out of pocket, according to his own confession.

He was doubtless tired of paying party bills and is reported to have said in a blunt way that his part in the campaign was over when the electoral commission made good its assertion the day after the election, that "Hayes has 185 votes and is elected."

Governor McCormick says he was away when the supplemental bill was sent to Mr. Matthews, and was chagrined to find that any division of the bill had been made.

THE DEATH OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.—"The Queen," says Lady Southwell, "kept her bed fifteen days, besides the three days she sat upon a stool, and one day, when, being pulled up by force, she obstinately stood upon her feet for fifteen hours." What a most miserable scene was the death bed of this most extraordinary woman! Surely nothing was ever more melancholy and terrible in its mixture of mental decay, dark remorse, and stubborn indomitable hardness and self will. At the same time around her bed were men urging her to take breath, to name her successor, and to hear prayers. The kings of France and Scotland were named to her, but without eliciting the slightest notice; but when they named Beauchamp, the son of the Earl of Hertford and Lady Catherine Grey, one of Elizabeth's victims, she fired up and exclaimed, "I will have no king's son in my nest, but one worthy to be a rasal!" At length they persuaded her to listen to a prayer by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and when he had once begun she appeared unwilling to let him leave off; half hour after half hour she kept the psalm on his knees. She then sunk into a state of insensibility, and died at three o'clock on the morning of the 24th of March, 1603, in the 70th year of her age, and the 44th of her reign.—Cassell's Illustrated History of England.

OUTLAWRY.—The village of Palestine, Dark County, thirty miles from Dayton, Ohio, is in a state of wild excitement. Daniel Hittman, a leading lawyer of the town, was recently assassinated while riding on the public highway, several respectable women within the last two months have been outraged and a number of others publicly insulted by an organized gang of outlaws infesting the community, all efforts to detect them proving unavailing.

Yesterday morning at two o'clock Wesley Guyer, an old resident of the town, living on the outskirts, was roused by cries at the door of his house. Some one asked to see him and he went to the door to find out who it was and found a gang assembled in front of his house, wearing masks and carrying rifles. Before he could escape a volley was fired, rousing the entire neighborhood.

The assassins scattered at once, and Guyer was found by his neighbors riddled with bullet and dying. Forty balls were counted, most of them passing through his body. Others shattered the doorway of the house.

The entire country is in an uproar of excitement with the determination to bring the murderous villains to justice. No trace of them has as yet been discovered.

MR. BLAINE'S DAUGHTER ALICE.—A private letter from Augusta, Me., gives the particulars of the sad accident to Senator Blaine's daughter Alice. She is sixteen years of age, very pretty, full of talent, charming and popular. Talking with a gentleman on Saturday evening in the parlor of her father's house, she toyed and played with a tiny pistol that belonged to her brother. The visitor begged her to put it away, although it was unloaded, and spoke gravely of using even empty pistols as playthings. When he arose to go away she laughingly ran up stairs to her brother's room, got a cartridge and put it in the cylinder, and came bounding down, calling to her friend, who was passing out of the front yard, to see her shoot. But before she had leveled the weapon, in her gleeful hurry she missed the trigger, and the ball struck between her eyes, passing upward. Miss Blaine clasped her head with her hands, and crying, "Oh, I am shot!" fell to the floor. Surgeons have probed for the ball, but cannot find it. The child suffers terribly. Inflammation of the brain is feared, but the surgeons give the family hope.

Ex Governor Tilden and Mr. Hewitt, member of the House, arrived at New York yesterday from Europe.

Babies cry because they suffer; and the most reliable remedy for the relief of their discomfort is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Only 25 cents per bottle.

Brandy Station.

I propose to show that the battle of the 9th of June, as a piece at arms, was a victory for the Southern cavalry. I could also show that Stuart was not, as General Gregg states, subsequently defeated by the Federal cavalry, and Unpublished, but that he was successfully performed his task of guarding the flank of the army while passing into Maryland, although falling back from Aldie to Upperville, behind a superior force of cavalry, supported by at least seven regiments of infantry. I would remind General Gregg that the last charges in the cavalry battle at Gettysburg were made by the Southern cavalry; that by this charge his division was swept behind the protection of his artillery, and that the field remained in the disputed possession of Stuart, save that from the opposite hills a fierce artillery duel was maintained until night. I would remind him how the Federal cavalry was landed after Gettysburg, on the road between Hagerstown and Williamsport, when this "impudent cavalry giant" raised the siege of the wagon trains which were huddled together on the bank of the Potomac. I would remind him of "The Bucktail Races," on the 10th of October, 1863, when Kolpatzik's Division was chased, with horses at full gallop, from within three miles of Warrenton to Bucktail Mills, and only by this rapid flight escaped being crushed between Hampton's and Fitz Lee's brigades. Nor must the battle near Trevilian Station, in June, 1864, be forgotten; where the entire strength of the cavalry of both armies was concentrated. Had Sheridan been able to carry out his plan of a speedy evacuation of Richmond, he would have found the Federal cavalry successfully opposed by Hampton, and on two days' battle was so severely crippled that he was compelled to abandon his designs and retire during the night to a place of safety. Nor can Hampton's famous "Cattle Raid" be passed over, when 2,500 fat horses were snatched from the grasp of this same Federal cavalry and safely conveyed within the Confederate lines at Petersburg, despite very vigorous efforts on the part of General Gregg himself, if I may not, for their recovery. Not a "The price of success" did I rest finally and forever with the Federal horsemen, but there were many bright days between times when the Confederate troops could exult in conquests, victory and on the last day, glory, as of the setting sun, crowned the arms of the remnant of Fitz Lee's old brigade, when, under the gallant Munford, they made, at the High Bridge near Farmville, a successful charge the last charge of the war. No more accomplished commander, no harder fighter than General Gregg was to be found in the Federal army, and no one could do better than he gracefully acknowledged the achievements of the Southern Horse.—Major H. B. McCallum, in Philadelphia, May 31st Times.